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A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1901.

[35]

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Telegraphic Address Press—A.B.C. Code.  
P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 29th May, 1901, at Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., FRANCIS ARTHUR BLANT, Jr., of Shanghai, to FLORENCE AIMEE WOMERSLEY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 6th June, 1901

THE recently published Annual Report of Mr. C. VIVIAN LADDS, our hard-worked Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, is a distressing chronicle of excellent work uninterruptedly effected, in spite of many "disheartening hindrances," and of not a few legitimate grievances; chief among which latter are a hopelessly insufficient staff for the extremely important and valuable work assigned to it, and a scale of salaries so ridiculously low as to give cause for the gravest discontent and dissatisfaction. The labourer, no matter how lowly his sphere of toil, is worthy of his hire; and the Government should see that Mr. LADDS's pertinent remarks on the matter of salaries paid to the subordinates of this sub-department are placed on a proper footing, and bear some fitting relation to the nature of the work done. The Animal Depôts and Shambles at Kennedy Town, and the ten Public Markets scattered up and down the Island and on the Peninsula opposite, rank among the safest and most steadily paying of Government departments; and yet, Mr. LADDS, time and again, has seen his suggestions set aside and ignored, to all appearance, with no satisfactory reason. Such myopic policy, in ordinary mercantile life, would assuredly spell financial disaster. To give a specific example, in the middle of last year Mr. LADDS pointed out to the Sanitary Board that the extensive establishment at Kennedy Town—Animal Depôts and Slaughter-houses—could not be properly supervised by one Inspector; and suggested that two men, of lower grade, should be appointed to assist. The suggestion was not approved. It should be remembered

that the killing of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs and the dressing of their carcasses, as food go on continuously in the Shambles, night and day, for seven days each week; so that Inspector A. WATSON, the Inspector-in-charge, theoretically at least, is on duty twenty-four hours a day, year in and year out, Sundays not excluded. As to the question of the capability of these buildings to bear the cost of the extra men asked for, it is stated that, after all working expenses have been paid, they have brought in to the Colonial Treasury during the six years they have been in existence, no less a sum than two and a third lakhs of dollars—an amount, as is pointed out, more than double their total cost. Further comment on this particular matter is needless. Shau-kiwan and Aberdeen, with which Apichau must be classed as it is a part of the latter place, still lack proper slaughter-houses; although the former place kills daily an average of twelve head of swine, and the latter about half that number. It should be borne in mind that both these thriving localities have a large floating population directly dependent on them for their supplies of fresh meat. It is difficult to imagine how such niggardliness on the part of those in power can be defended. Anyone who goes into the Central Market must have noticed that the present arrangement of electric lights is an out-and-out failure. Mr. LADDS informs us that the Gas Company agreed to light adequately both floors of the building, with Wellsbach-incandescent burners, for an annual sum of not more than \$4,000. In 1899, for the dim twilight shed from the electric lamps installed, the cost was high on \$7,200. And yet this excessive amount is to be considerably augmented, for additional lights over each shop in one section of the Central Market are even now being experimented with. In face of the local Gas Company's offer, the present lighting of this extensive block amounts to a gross and wasteful waste of public money. The mere saving that could be effected by accepting the Gas Company's arrangement would provide funds for two extra officials asked for at the Kennedy Town establishment: while the money that presumably will be further squandered on extending the experiment now in progress would be much better employed in obtaining extra market and food inspectors. Mr. LADDS's remarks on the lack of market accommodation, and the scandals arising therefrom—a subject to which we have referred on previous occasions, in no measured terms—amount to a substantive indictment of those who are responsible for the existing stringency. It is acknowledged on all hands that the markets are an unfailing perennial source of revenue; and exactly why the Government neglects to keep pace with the demands in this direction is totally inexplicable. Over 880,000 were collected as market-dues last year. Mr. LADDS is to be congratulated on his frank, unvarnished account, and the Colony on the possession of such an energetic and outspoken servant.

The Joint Telegraph Companies informed us last night that the Foochow-Shanghai cable had been restored.

The Shanghai A.D.C. gave its 124th performance on the 4th inst., when His Excellency the Governor was staged by the Shanghai amateurs for the first time. Particulars of the performance are not yet to hand.

We call the attention of such of our readers as are interested in the collection of postage stamps to the announcement in another column of a sale next Saturday of stamps, including a number of old and new rarities. The date, it is to be noted, has been changed from the 15th to the 8th instant.

We understand that certain correspondence has recently passed between the local Government and the Portuguese representative here with regard to the description in some official documents of the various classes of Portuguese in Hongkong. We believe that the matter is now satisfactorily settled.

Even the Peak district is not safe from the attentions of those who have dead bodies to dump. At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, at a spot about 20 feet from the junction of Plantation and Pokfulam Roads, the dead body of a Chinese coolie might be seen by any passer-by, with a policeman standing guard near and a coffin ready at hand for the disposal of the body.

A fire broke out on the evening of the 30th ult. in the China Merchant Company's premises known as the Stone House, Foochow Road, Shanghai. The fire originated in the basement, and the flames soon broke through the flooring of the hall, but on the arrival of the Fire Brigade, the fire was soon under control. The cause of the fire is not known, but the damage was small, and the premises and contents were insured.

A Canton despatch to Shanghai states that the family of the three distinguished reformers, Lo, Liang, and Tang, have been set free by H.E. Tso Mu, the enlightened and progressive Viceroy of that province. It will be remembered that the three reformers were members of the "Society for Rescuing the Emperor," which was started by Kang Yu-wei, and that their families were arrested by the Canton high authorities presumably under the order of the Dowager Empress.

M. Pichon, late French Minister at Eeking, has reached Japan after a short visit to Corea.

The British hospital ship *Carthage* left on Tuesday for Calcutta. Yesterday the transport *Uta* arrived from the same.

The vessels at Amoy on the 1st inst. were the French cruiser *Friant*, Japanese cruiser *Tatsuta*, and German cruiser *Geier*.

The French papers state that M. Klobouzevski, at present French Consul-General at Calcutta, is almost certain to receive the appointment of Minister at Bangkok.

The Zorilla Theatre at Manila is to be occupied from the 18th inst. by a new Vaudeville Company from Australia, all the members of which are said to be well known in London and New York.

The first of the troops of the German Marine Brigade reached Kinohau from Chihli at the end of last month. The standing garrison of the German colonies in Shantung will hereafter be maintained at a strength of 4,000 men.

The American papers, says the *Japan Advertiser*, note the fact that the name of the man sent to succeed the late Rounsaville Wildman as consul at Hongkong is not to be found in the list of those who applied for the position at the first rumour that Wildman had perished.

The Japanese believe in the vigorous prosecution of the campaign against rats. The total number of rats purchased in the Koba City Office from the 9th to the 27th ult. was 14,567. It is not the case, however, that a plague outbreak is apprehended there, infectious diseases of all kinds being practically absent of late.

A number of missionaries have returned to Anhwei and Kiangsu. The Roman Catholic mission is at Wuhohien in the north east of Anhwei. The Christian Missions are at Chuecho and Twentinsiaohien, and the C.I.M. at Liang-bien. At Luchoefu the Christian Mission are at work, and in Luanchow the C.I.M. have most of their workers back on the field.

The *China Gazette* of the 31st ult. is very indignant about the paragraph in our report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce meeting dealing with the "Piracy of Reuters's Political Telegrams." Our contemporary goes on to say that it does not indulge in such prying. That being so, the vigour of the protest, we would think, must strike the average reader as unnecessary, for such proceedings as may be instituted here under Ordinance No. 14 of 1894 would only be directed against those who are guilty of piracy.

The Ottoman mission to China, which left Constantinople on the 1st May under Brigadier-General Enver Pasha, consists partly of military men and partly of Mussulman clergy, and is charged to establish relations with Mussulmans in China. There are two high military officers and two distinguished Ulemas. The delay in the departure of the mission, which had been fixed several times but postponed again and again, was principally due to Russian opposition. On the other hand, the idea of the mission was favoured by the German Embassy.

The division of Marines at Toulon which has served in China is to shortly receive its share of the spoils made by the French in the earlier part of the expedition. The regiment of Marines will divide £24,700 in money, and the men of the 8th Regiment about £1,600. Nothing is mentioned about officers' shares, but every soldier will get about £10 or £18; a few lucky ones who took part in several looting expeditions will get as much as £44. General Coronat has decided that every man back from China shall be sent home on three weeks' leave, so that he may take his prize back to his relatives and not squander it at Toulon.

A German journal, the *Kreuzzeitung*, expressing the belief that the English Peking Syndicate for the exploitation of coal, iron, and petroleum resources in the Province of Shansi will endeavour to have its claims recognised during the present peace negotiations, but that the Powers will not assent to this, declares that the Syndicate's Concession was obtained in an illegal manner, and thinks that Germany will offer serious objections, on the ground that Shansi is the natural hinterland of German Kinohau and the Province of Shantung. We wonder where, in the *Kreuzzeitung's* opinion, the hinterland of Kowloon would stop. Would it interfere with Russian designs on Tibet?

As illustrating the all-but-patriotism which the natives of India in British service feel for their rulers, we recently saw a letter from a Baboo in the Government service and now stationed in Burma, to one of our officers here under whom he formerly served. The letter is couched in the usual extravagant language employed by the class and opens, "Fully confiding in your honour's benignity, benevolence, generosity, magnanimity, liberality and unbragging augustness," etc., but proceeds to beg for transfer to China with positively pathetic earnestness. "The man, though in one of the civil departments, evidently yearns for an opportunity to fight for his protectors," as he says, "Take me into the active service under your benign. If any danger is awaiting me in the field I do not fear. I have fully determined to come to undertake active service under your benign. If I will survive and live I shall do an immense piece of loyal duty to the Government, and should I die in the field my death will be glorious." The language may be grotesque, but the sentiment is such as no British subject need feel ashamed of, and does all honour to the humble Baboo clerk.—*P. & T. Times*.

Locusts were swarming in Manila at the end of May and were being sold as delicacies in the local markets, the Filipinos buying them eagerly.

It is stated in India that the number of mules which General Gascolee has been asked to purchase in China for the Indian Government is 3,400.

A Government Resolution has been issued in India removing all restrictions on Eurasians shipping as seamen.

It is stated from Berlin that Russia is forming two new Army Corps, of about 25,000 men each, under the command of General Sakoff, especially for the protection of the Manchuria Railway.

The *Echo de Chine* says it learns that the authorities of Chekiang wished to impose an extraordinary tax of \$2 on each bale of silk exported, but that, on an energetic protest of M. Rafard, French Consul-General, the tax was immediately abolished.

Daffadar Dul Singh, of the Jodhpore Imperial Service Lancers, has been admitted to the 3rd class Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry near Shanhaikwan in North China on 12th January. He, with only three men, effectually protected a foraging party of his regiment against a superior force of Chinese.

A curious mistake is made in an article on "China's Markets," by Mr. Verburgh M.P. in the new number of the *Empire Review*. He speaks of "the great and populous city of Szehchen, containing an area of some 167,000 square miles and a population estimated at from 50,000,000 to 70,000,000." London must now rank as a rural village, we suppose.

The death is reported of Lieut-General George Edward Langham Somerset Sanford, C.B., C.S.I., one of the most able and distinguished of the many Royal Engineer officers to whom India has afforded opportunities for a long and honourable career. In 1856 and 1858 he saw service in the China war and attracted the attention of Gordon, who mentions him in one of his letters as the "best officer" he had ever met.

A Bombay telegram, of the 20th ult., says:—Further particulars to hand of the war in Arabia, in which Bin Rashid defeated the Sheikh of Koweit, with a loss of five thousand men, discloses that the Sheikh's reverse was partly due to treachery on the part of the tribe, three thousand deserting him at the critical moment and burning the camp. Bin Rashid's men slew all the wounded. The Sheikh escaped to Koweit, and announces his intention of marching on Nejd again. The British are sending troops to Koweit.

The Life Saving Association of New York have awarded gold medals to Herbert George, able seaman of H.M.S. *Orlando*, and Edward Turner, leading seaman of H.M.S. *Centurion*, in recognition of their heroism at Taku on 22nd June, 1900. A Chinese junk, filled with British and American wounded, caught fire, and was drifting along apparently aimlessly, the occupants being in grave peril of an awful death. The sailors, at great personal risk, swam to the junk and boarded her. Their action helped to save many lives. The Secretary of the United States Navy Department has forwarded to each of the sailors a personal letter of thanks.

Where is H.M.S. *Canopus*? asks a home contemporary. It is three months since we heard that she was under orders to leave the Mediterranean for China. The April "Navy List" gives her name as still in the Mediterranean. If that is so, what steps are being taken to replace the *Centurion* on the China Station? If the *Formidable*, *Albion*, *Vengeance* were in commission, as they should be, it would be possible to send the former to replace the *Canopus* in the Mediterranean, and form a homogeneous fleet of six battleships, while the whole *Canopus* class, of four, would be in Chinese waters, a duty for which their moderate size and light draught fits them admirably.

The *Times* of the 3rd May says with regard to the proposal that the Chinese Customs tariff should be raised to 10 per cent.—"We do not know how the Ministers are divided in regard to the other proposals, but on this, the most important of them all, we have a clear statement as to their views. They all favour the doubling of the duties upon foreign trade excepting three, but those three happen to be the representatives of Great Britain, America, and Japan. In other words, all the trading Powers, with the single and notable exception of Germany, are opposed to a tax which would fall almost exclusively upon their own shoulders. The other Powers, whose maritime trade with China is relatively insignificant, are anxious to exact payment of the preposterous indemnities they claim out of a trade from which they derive little or no profit. England, America, and Japan, who themselves claim far the lowest indemnities, are to contribute to the superfluous German fortifications in Kinohau, to the Russian occupation of Manchuria, and to the fancy price placed by Italy on her Legation in Peking. Lord Lansdowne has indicated pretty clearly what our attitude is likely to be on this cool proposal. We shall be prepared to treat with China for changes in the tariff when we come to negotiate with her amendments in our treaties of commerce and navigation. We shall not assent to any very large increase in the Customs tariff, most of which we pay in order to fill the pockets of other people."

Everyone is now on the tiptoe of expectation. If only the Chinese were wise they would see Peking evacuated. The Russians went away early. They had their own axe to grind. The Americans have now left. The French have already sent away several companies and removed their headquarters. Some British detachments have gone, and two regiments of Germans are leaving soon. Several districts are being handed over to the Chinese authorities, and everything points to a transition. Two things delay the speedy completion of the arrangements. One is that the Chinese are parrying in the fulfilment of Articles 2 and 10 of the Protocol. The other is that the Boxers are again assuming the aggressive in the south of the Province.—*N.C. Daily News*.

## TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON, 4th June, 12.30 p.m.

## KAISER-WILL VISIT TSAR—GERMANY'S FAR EASTERN POLICY.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that it is understood that the German Kaiser is to visit the Tsar in August. The Berlin correspondent of the *London Daily News*, commenting on the cordiality of the relations between Berlin and St. Petersburg, says that it indicates that Russia, Germany and France are co-operating in the Far East.

## FRANCE'S WISH AS TO THE INDEMNITY.

M. Delessé made a statement on the China question in the French Chamber. He said that France thought the immediate payment by China of a lump sum preferable. A foreign guarantee was necessary.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 3rd June.

## THE POWERS IN CHINA.

The *Telegraph's* Washington correspondent states that Germany, Great Britain, and France, will guarantee the points between Peking and the sea.

## SOUTH AFRICA—THE VLAK-FONTAINE FIGHT.

The casualty lists of the recent fighting at Vlakfontein show that the 28th Field Battery lost six killed and twelve wounded.

LONDON, 3rd June.

## SOUTH AFRICA—VLAKFONTEIN.

Loi Kitchener reports two more Yeomanry officers killed and one missing in the Vlakfontein fight.

## FRANCE AND THE CHINESE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

M. Delessé, speaking in the Chamber, said that he favoured a common guarantee for the Chinese indemnity, because all the Powers would then be interested in maintaining the integrity of China.

## THE PLAGUE.

During the 24 hours preceding noon yesterday there were reported 11 fresh cases of plague (9 Chinese, one other Asiatic, and one European), and 14 deaths (all Chinese).

The European case referred to is that of a baby, the child of Mrs. Varcoe, whose husband, we understand, is employed at the Naval Yard. Mr. and Mrs. Varcoe reside at Wild Dell, Wanchai, where the late Mr. Cumiskey (a plague victim) also lived. An Eurasian apprentice engineer named Braid, employed at the Cosmopolitan Dock, who was living with some friends in a room at the China Expeditionary Force Base Post Office, Scandal Point, when he was taken with plague, makes the other non-Chinese case mentioned in the returns.

## PEKING.

Peking, 22nd May.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN TROOPS.  
This morning the infantry of the American contingent entrained for the coast en route to the Philippines. A very large number of officers, chiefly British and Japanese, assembled to wish their comrades good-bye. The Germans were conspicuous by their absence. On the signal being given to start, a splendid Japanese band struck up "Auld Lang Syne." A British band also played, and to complete the jubilation the American band joined in. With three bands simultaneously playing different tunes, and the soldiers answering with deafening cheers, the air was rent with tumultuous noises as the train moved off. General Chaffee, Staff, and the Officers of the contingent followed by the 1020 train. The Field Marshal, nearly all the Generals and Officers of the British Force, several Japanese, and a representative of one or two other forces, all turned out to honour the departing General. A strong British guard lined the platform. General Chaffee was greeted with a spontaneous mark of esteem, and remarked how pleased he was to see such a splendid send-off given to his men in the morning. Mr. and Mrs. Squires, Mr. Cheshire, Mr. and Mrs. Williams of the American Legation, Sir Robert Hart, and a few other civilians joined in the farewells. The presence of the ladies was a distinct feature, and graced the otherwise military scene. The spontaneous genuineness of the hearty cheers indicated the popularity of the U.S. contingent. The presence of the American troops in Peking marked a new beginning in American politics, and also, let us hope, a new era in the history of the Anglo-Saxons.

EVACUATION?  
Everyone is now on the tiptoe of expectation. If only the Chinese were wise they would see Peking evacuated. The Russians went away early. They had their own axe to grind. The Americans have now left. The French have already sent away several companies and removed their headquarters. Some British detachments have gone, and two regiments of Germans are leaving soon. Several districts are being handed over to the Chinese authorities, and everything points to a transition. Two things delay the speedy completion of the arrangements. One is that the Chinese are parrying in the fulfilment of Articles 2 and 10 of the Protocol. The other is that the Boxers are again assuming the aggressive in the south of the Province.—*N.C. Daily News*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

## THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS," 5th June.

SIR,—At the present moment, as a community, we are in sore straits, but it is no use behaving like a lot of hysterical neurotic women. It seems to me that something closely kin to a "carnival of panic"—to slightly alter Baron Miler's now famous phrase—reigns rampant in our midst. With a population several tens of thousands above that of 1894, we have considerably fewer deaths from plague, at a corresponding period of the year now, than then. Anyone who was in the Colony at that unforgettable time, and saw what was going on daily when matters were worst, must own that Chinese houses are much cleaner now than then: this fact is evidenced by the far fewer cartloads of filth disgorged from native tenements during the present year. Where is the good or the need of writing letters that are fuller of delusive rhetoric than of accurate fact? The Sanitary Board, in the opinion of not a few, is toiling manfully with its herculean task. The Augereau stables—and they were not used by Chinese—were not cleaned in a day. Plague comes to stay, and cannot be incriminately rooted up. It will certainly remain with us until such times as the Chinese can be forced to lead a cleaner and more sanitary existence. We must not forget that the disease is endemic in Yunnan. If we were as negligent as some quaking critics aver, our state would grow worse from year to year. Cold statistics, however—vide Dr. Clark's able report for 1900—prove incontrovertibly that this is not so.

What, however, does seem a most astounding thing is that the P.C.M.O.—I mean the officer holding the substantive appointment, not the acting man—should be absent from his post on extended leave at such a critical time. If I remember rightly, Dr. Atkinson was also away on leave in 1894, when Dr. Lawson deservedly earned his spurs and possibly an unmerited inheritance of sickness from overwork—who shall say?—Years, etc.

BRIDGE.

## PARSEES AND PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS," 5th June.

SIR,—The rebuke administered to the trustees of the Parsee Charity Fund in Hongkong by your Canton correspondent, H. S. K., in this morning's issue is quite justified as taken in the light of late events, and it is time the heads of the Parsee Community in this Colony bestirred themselves, and took such measures as would ensure immediate treatment, nursing, and attendance by a doctor in a separate matched or room in the plague hospital to any member of their community who is unfortunately attacked by this fell disease. In Bombay, a separate Parsee plague hospital is maintained from the funds specially raised for the purpose, and immediate and constant attendance by Parsee doctors, nurses, and ward boys is given free to all Parsee patients removed there. According to the statement of accounts for the year 1900, issued by the trustees of the Parsee Charity Fund in Hongkong, there is a balance of \$29,420.40 standing to the credit of the general fund, and it is from this fund that all necessary expenses for providing for a special doctor and nurse can be defrayed. It is also made painfully evident from the case of the late Mr. D. S. Golla of the City Hall, that arrangements should be made to have the patient suffering from high fever removed at once to the plague hospital, and immediately put under the care of a competent nurse engaged specially for the purpose, even though plague symptoms may not have appeared. Most of the Parsees in Hongkong are either bachelors or are those who have their families left in Bombay. They are living either in messes of two and three or by themselves. If, therefore, any one of them is attacked with plague, there is no body to nurse him in the house till plague symptoms appear, or plague germs are discovered in his blood by the doctor attending to him, as the Chinese servant takes to his heels immediately he gets an intimation that his master is down with plague. The late Mr. D. S. Golla would have died like a coolie in his low cave-like room, situated in a retired nook of the City Hall, unattended by any one, had it not been for the unremitting efforts of the excellent Doctor Harston and the heroic devotion of two of his young friends, who stood by him and nursed him through his delirium the whole of Saturday night and Sunday noon, when he was finally removed to the hospital in a state of semi-unconsciousness and collapse.

Let, therefore, the leaders of the Parsee Community wake up to a sense of the duty they owe to their co-religionists, and concert measures against any future emergency of the like nature.

D. S. DADY EURJOE.

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP AND SILVER MEDAL FOR JUNE.

The heat during the competition days probably accounts for the scarcity and poorness of the returns. The following were the only scores handed in:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.			
Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrei	87	0	87
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	96	3	93
Mr. E. J. Grist	99	6	93
Mr. W. L. Gill, R.N.	113	14	99
(Nine entries.)			
POOL.			
Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrei	0	87	
Mr. C. M. G. P.	3	93	
Mr. E. J. G.	9	93	



## POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 5th June.

Before Mr. HAZELAND.

## ALLEGED UTTERING OF COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Pan Lun and Chai Kwan, employed in a money-changer's shop at 141, Queen's Road Central, were charged (1) with selling 53 false or counterfeit coins on the 16th ult., and (2) with uttering 126 false or counterfeit coins. The defendants pleaded not guilty, and were represented by Mr. K. W. Mounsey.

Lance-Sergeant Torrett, the complainant in the case, gave evidence as to searching the shop and finding in a drawer in the counter a tin box containing seven counterfeit coins—two twenty-cent pieces, four ten-cent pieces, and one five-cent piece. He also found tied up in a bundle four rolls of "suspicious-looking" money.

On examination by Mr. Mounsey, complainant admitted that the seven coins in the tin box, which were obviously very bad, might possibly have been received in exchange and put away in the drawer as useless. The total amount of money in the shop was \$20,000—in notes, gold, and silver—and of this large sum the seven coins in the tin box was the only false money actually found on the premises.

After further evidence the hearing was adjourned till Friday, 7th inst., at 11 a.m. The defendants were allowed bail of \$1,000 each.

Before Mr. KEMP.

## THEFT OF MONEY FROM H.M.S. "RENAISSANCE."

Chung Wai Kong pleaded guilty to two charges, the first of stealing the sum of \$327.25 from the mess of the wardroom officers of H.M.S. "Renaissance" on the 2nd inst., and the second of being in unlawful possession of two silver watches and two silver chains, of the total value of \$34, on the 4th inst.

The defendant was lately a servant boy on the "Renaissance." On Sunday night he left his employment and took with him from the ship a box containing money and papers. Information was at once given to the police, and Lance-Sergeant Kerr (lately transferred to the detective staff) was given charge of the case. The defendant was traced to a house at 15, Temple Street, Yau-mai, where he was arrested and the box found. It had been broken open, and nothing but the papers remained. The thief then confessed to the theft of the money and the watches and chains, and on his box being searched the two watches were found. The money was not recovered.

The defendant was sentenced to four months' hard labour on the first charge and to two weeks' hard labour on the second, the terms to run consecutively.

## UNLICENSED SAMSHU SELLER.

On the complaint of Lance-Sergeant Kerr, the owner of a Chinese wine shop at 33-35, Mesopotamia Street was fined \$15, with the option of one month's hard labour, for selling samshu on the 4th inst. without a licence.

## HOUSEBREAKING.

Lung Tin, carpenter, Sham Sui Po, was charged with entering a fisherman's house at Yau-mai on the 4th inst. with intent to steal, and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour. There was a previous conviction for larceny against him.

## FAILING TO REPORT PLAGUE.

Wong I, a married woman residing at 22, Reinecker Street, was charged with failing to report a case of plague on the 5th inst. She pleaded not guilty.

Dr. Chen, a resident surgeon at the Tung Wah Hospital, was called. He said a girl of sixteen years was admitted to the hospital on the morning of the 5th inst. suffering from plague in an advanced stage. She died in a quarter of an hour. There was one bubo on the left groin. No external application had been used.

Chinese P.C. 249 (the complainant) gave evidence as to finding the defendant nursing the deceased in a cubicle on the first floor at 22, Reinecker Street. He reported the matter to his sergeant and had the girl removed to hospital. The defendant said the deceased complained of feeling ill on the night of the 4th inst., and was given a couple of pills. She swallowed these, and they appeared to do her good. In the morning, however, she was worse.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$10, or 14 days imprisonment.

## H.B.M.'S CONSULS IN JAPAN.

The London Gazette, under date Foreign Office, 1st April, notices that the King has been graciously pleased to appoint—

John Carey Hall, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Kobe, comprising the Prefectures of Toyama, Ishigawa, Fukui, Shiga, Miye, Nara, Wakayama, Hyogo, Tottori, Okayama, Shimane, Kagawa, Tokushima, Kochi and Ehime, and the cities of Osaka and Kyoto, to reside at Kobe.

Joseph Henry Longford, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Nagasaki, comprising the Prefectures of Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, and Okinawa (Loo Choo Islands) to reside at Nagasaki.

Frank William Walter Playfair, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Yamaguchi, comprising the Prefectures of Yamaguchi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka and Oita, to reside at Yamaguchi.

Alfred Ernest Wileman, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Consular District of Hakodate, comprising the whole of Hokkaido (Yesso), the Kurile Islands, and the Prefectures of Aomori, Iwate, and Akita, to reside at Hakodate.

Arthur Viorson Chalmers, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Consular District of Hyogo and Osaka, to reside at Kobe.

A curious lantern fly, discovered by naturalists in the Malay Archipelago, possesses, says a house paper, the power of jumping several feet without opening its wings. It has a projection on its head, which, when bent back and suddenly released, throws the insect into the air. The fly was seen to jump from the ground to the roof of a hut. There are evidently no flies on this fly.

NEW NAME FOR LIEBIG'S COMPANY'S EXTRACT.—We notice that Liebig's Extract of Meat Company have decided to put another distinguishing mark upon their Extract in distinguishing it from the well-known blue signature J. V. Liebig. On and after the 1st of January, 1900, all their jars will have an additional label bearing Liebig's Extract of Meat Company's initials, L.E.M.C., by which name their Extract will soon be generally known.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

NEWS VIA CEYLON.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, 16th May.  
ANOTHER INVASION OF CAPE TOWN.  
A new Commando of upwards of one hundred strong has entered Cape Colony, and it is rumoured that De Wet is also in Cape Colony. A patrol of thirty of the Metropolitan Mounted Rifles, lately arrived at the Cape from England, lost four killed and six wounded in a skirmish near Maraisburg.

London, 17th May.  
BOERS ROUTED BY COLONIALS.  
Colonials have routed the Boers at Zandvoort, killing ten and clearing the district. JOHANNESBURG'S NEW TOWN COUNCIL.  
A proclamation issued at Pretoria establishes a provisional Municipality at Johannesburg, and the Town Council is to be nominated by the Governor.

London, 19th May.  
BOERS TEMPORARILY RE-OCCUPY ERMELO.  
Lons Botha left Ermelo on the 16th inst., marching eastward. General Bullcock's troops hardly left Ermelo when the Boers returned and searched the town for surrendering Burgheers.

General Locke Elliot sent to Standerton last week 40,000 horses and cattle and many Boer families.

ANOTHER FIGHT NEAR ELERSDORP.  
Sir H. Rawlinson had a brush with Boers near Brakspuit, in the Klerksdorp District, and captured twenty prisoners, besides a large haul of stock, horses, waggon and supplies. The columns report 10 Boers killed, 14 wounded, 235 prisoners and 71 surrendered, and quantities of material and stock captured.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## THE ARMY DEBATE.

London, 16th May.  
The debate was resumed in the House of Commons on the Army Scheme. Mr. St. John Brodrick said that he approached the Army Organisation without doubt or hesitation because he was fortified with the best military advice. The proposals were only a skeleton, which the Government intended to clothe with flesh and blood. He urged the House to support the Government in giving the country a permanent military organisation.

FAVOURS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.  
A Departmental Committee is arranging to reserve a number of subordinate clerical appointments in the Civil Service for educated soldiers disabled in the South African war, and to modify the rule barring soldiers from competing for Civil Service appointments.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE GETS THROUGH.  
In the Stock Exchange settlement yesterday, three to four millions were borrowed from the banks. No failures were announced before the close, which was marked by cheers.

FIRST TURBINE-ENGINE PASSENGER STEAMER.  
The first passenger steamer with turbine engines has been launched at Dumbarton. She is intended for use in the Clyde traffic.

STAFFORD WORKHOUSE BURNED DOWN.  
A fire has occurred in the Stafford Workhouse, in the wing where the aged are located. Seven were burned.

ARMY DEBATE CONTINUES.  
London, 17th May.  
In the House of Commons last night Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's amendment that Mr. St. John Brodrick's military proposals were not adapted to the wants of the Empire, and that any undue increase of armaments might be a provocative, was rejected by 327 against 211 votes.

Mr. St. John Brodrick's resolution approving of the military proposals of the Government was then adopted by 305 against 163 votes. Mr. Dalrymple, arguing against the necessity of demonstrating the hopelessness of the possibility of a decent upon England, mentioned that there was a moment, at the end of 1899, when only 4,300 rounds of rifle ammunition were in England, and no reserves of artillery ammunition.

DECENTRALISATION OF THE WAR OFFICE.  
The Daily Telegraph says that the Committee appointed by Mr. Brodrick last December, to consider the arrangements at the War Office and the possibility of further decentralisation of work, with a view to the more expeditious and effective discharge of the duties, has recommended a scheme almost revolutionary in its character.

LABOUR OUTBURST IN ST. PETERSBURG.  
London, 17th May.  
Serious disturbances have broken out in the manufacturing quarter of St. Petersburg. Many strikers and police have been injured.

SPLINDID TROPHY FOR THE DUKE OF CORNWALL.  
London, 17th May.  
A trophy of Australian gold and New South Wales diamonds has been presented to the Duke of Cornwall, who, in thanking the donors, said he required no memento of his never-to-be-forgotten reception.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET TEAM.  
London, 18th May.  
In the cricket match between Hampshire and the South African team, the latter were beaten by an innings and 51 runs. Heavy scoring was made on both sides.

SERVIS HAS NO ROYAL HEIR.  
London, 18th May.  
It was officially announced last September that Queen Draga of Serbia was en route. Now, after the presentation of numerous gifts and costly cruises, and the Tsar's acceptance of sponsorship, it is announced that no accession is expected. The Servians are very wrath, and accuse the Queen of wilful deception.

QUEEN DRAGA'S DECEIT.  
London, 19th May.  
It is explained that Queen Draga suffered from false pregnancy, whereby herself and her doctor were deceived. The sedentary life which the latter ordered, coinciding with metritis, favoured the development of symptoms prolonging the misapprehension.

THE ELECTIONS IN SPAIN.  
London, 20th May.  
The elections in Spain show a large Liberal majority. Many were killed and injured in the late disturbances, chiefly at Barcelona.

OBITUARY.  
London, 20th May.  
The death of Sir Courtenay Boyle is announced.

THE FINANCE BILL.  
London, 20th May.  
A debate took place in the House of Commons to-night on the Finance Bill. An amendment was brought forward by Sir Henry Fowler, deploring the increased expenditure and declaring that it was not necessary to increase the Military Powers. Sir M. Hicks-Booth defended the Army increase, arguing that if it might some day be, it would be necessary to be prepared to defend India. The Army was not merely for

the defence of the Empire. Nevertheless, he would never attempt to vie with the Military Powers of the Continent.

THE WAZIRIS AND MARSHES.  
London, 20th May.  
Lord George Hamilton, in reply to questions regarding the recent frontier attack, assured the House that every care would be taken to avoid entanglements in tribal warfare.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.  
London, 18th May.  
Clouds partially obscured the sun throughout the eclipse in Sumatra, but some results were obtained of the totality. It was well observed in Mauritius. Portions of the partial phase were clouded, but numerous photos were secured throughout. The corona of the expected sun-spot was of a minimum type, but fainter, yellower, and more diffused than in last May.

WAR OFFICE DISPUTE IN ABBEYANCE.  
London, 18th May.  
The Graphic states that the dispute in the Committee's report on the reorganisation of the War Office will remain in abeyance while Lord Roberts is gaining experience.

THE THIRTIETH SIDING QUESTION.  
London, 18th May.  
Viscount Cranborne, in the House of Commons, said that the Thirtieth siding question was still unsettled, but that Great Britain's railway claims were not prejudiced by the Russian works, pending a settlement.

THE KAISER CELEBRATES THE TSAR'S BIRTHDAY.  
London, 20th May.  
Etiquette proscribes that Ambassadors at Berlin should spend their Sovereign's birthday elsewhere. The Kaiser is staying. The Emperor William took advantage of the Tsar's birthday on Saturday to review troops at Metz, wearing the Russian Order, the Russian Ambassador and staff being necessarily present. A military Kaiser was Russian uniform, and in leaving the Tsar, attributed the prospect of the early withdrawal of troops from China to the Tsar's confidence in Count von Waldersee. The proceedings were dramatic, having the appearance of a tacit ratification of the Treaty of Frankfurt by France's ally, under the shadow of the forts of Metz.

THE CENSUS IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.  
London, 20th May.  
The census of Ireland shows the population to be 4,455,546, which is a decrease of 3.5 per cent. This is less than in the previous decade. The census in Scotland gives 4,471,357.

SIR A. A. BARCLAY'S BANKRUPTCY.  
London, 21st May.  
A receiving order in bankruptcy has been granted against Sir Ellis Ashmole Barclay.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN AUSTRALIA.  
London, 21st May.  
At the meeting of the Australian Federal Parliament yesterday, the second of the Address enunciated the principle of an Australian Monroe doctrine.

NAVAL DEFENCE AND THE COLONIES.  
London, 21st May.  
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his speech last night, admitted that he was disposed to be jealous of the military expenditure, as compared with the naval, and thought it unnecessary that the taxpayer should continue always to bear almost the whole charge of the naval defence of the Empire.

## NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the P. & T. Times of the 25th ult.—

It is reported that the French intend handing over the Military College to the Chinese at an early date out from Peking report that the nearest Chinese camp is at Tatung, where there are about 30,000 with some 10 guns.

The estimates made by the Chinese for the restoration of the Imperial Palace is about 2.0 million taels, and 100 million for extra expenses.

A former Governor of Chihli, named Ho, and Yuan Shih-kai have been nominated as military secretaries at Peking when the Allies have vacated.

A number of prominent officials have been returning to Peking from Hsian, but this cannot be accepted as evidence of the Court's intentions, as they have all come on some pressing business.

The Russians have issued a notification in Manchuria ordering the farmers to resume their work, and threatening condign punishment to either Russian or Chinese murdering or plundering the people.

The Je Ju states that there is a great contrast between the general condition of affairs at Peking and Tientsin. At the former place there has been little or no revival of trade, and the natives are always fighting against the native Christians or vice versa.

The Chai Pao states that a tablet has been found in Peking inscribed with sensational prophecies and warnings such as are most calculated to excite the imagination of the ignorant people who are always more ready to listen to "spirits" than men. They refrain from translating the inscription, as they do not desire to assist in the circulation of the rubbish.

The body of a soldier was discovered floating in the river early yesterday morning by the Chinese police, who, at once hailed two German soldiers passing, who assisted in landing the body, when it was found to be that of one of the countrymen. The deceased had a wound in the back of his head, but we have not heard whether the German authorities suspect foul play. The body is identified as that of Pioneer Adolf Hildebrand of the German Telegraph Company, who appears to have been missing since about 9 p.m. on Sunday evening last, when he was last seen by his comrades.

Three complete batteries of new Krupp guns, fifteen-pounders, with 4,500 rounds of ammunition and 700 or 800 rounds of g.f. ammunition, were discovered buried in a small Chinese house at Keping since the British force has been stationed there, and were yesterday brought down to Simho, where they are being shipped pending orders from home. The guns were discovered through the agency of an Indian Mussulman trooper who had become friendly with a Chinese Mussulman who divulged the secret, in spite of a bribe of \$20,000 offered by a local official to hold his tongue. The guns (eighteen in all) are quite new, and in perfect order, with the exception of the breech blocks. The guns were stowed away in a coach, and probably there are many other places in which guns or ammunition may be similarly hidden.

Anent the census returns just published, a comparison of the returns of England and Wales from 1811 is interesting. In 1811 the total population was 8,892,536; in 1811, 10,154,255; in 1821, 12,000,236; in 1831, 13,297,609; in 1841, 15,914,148; in 1851, 17,292,712; in 1861, 18,200,682; in 1871, 19,712,266; in 1881, 20,989,224; in 1891, 22,902,324. The increase of 1811 over 1871 was 3,262,173; of 1891 over 1881, 3,028, 86. It will be seen, therefore, that the increase of population in the last ten years, 3,232,192, is extremely large—the largest decennial increase, in fact, since 1801.

## THE GERMAN NAVY AND AMERICA.

The enormous expansion of the German Navy now in progress has been much misinterpreted in England. With the readiness to imagine a design against ourselves, which is the result of our insular way of regarding problems of foreign policy, the Kaiser's projects have been unhesitatingly accepted as directed against this country. This seemed to be borne out by the language of his Chancellor and was equally welcomed by German Anglophobes as the true explanation. It therefore served a useful purpose in facilitating the passage of the Navy Bill through the Reichstag. It is not the business of a statesman to set his supporters right when their wrong views help forward the programme, the full effect of which its creators alone are obliged to foresee. Nothing could have been more opportune for the Kaiser's object than the seizure of the *Hundeskuh*; but it would be as well that we English should recognise the truth, namely, that the Kaiser is not building a navy in the hope of wresting from us, even twenty years hence, the sovereignty of the seas. It is a narrow triumph to say that the weapon was forged may be used against any adversary, but there is not the slightest reason why we over should become that adversary, nor are we regarded by those responsible for German foreign policy.

This is no matter of mere speculation. In the highest quarters here it is well known, that no such intention ever animated the man who has shown himself singularly gifted in grasping the vital problems before his country and in ignoring the ephemeral outbursts of national feeling. His reason has been very different. He has seen that the richest and most accessible field for the development of German energy and emigration lies in South America. But over that vast and little explored continent hangs the shadow of the Monroe Doctrine, and in that must lie the supreme menace to German expansion. Like a wise ruler he prepares for the future and if his own subjects choose to attribute these preparations to the wrong cause, it is no part of the Kaiser's duty as yet to set them right.

The British public has at length come to appreciate rightly the loyal and sympathetic nature of the German regard all far-reaching schemes of policy as remote and fantastic. Yet the most severely practical reasoning leads us to anticipate that the readiest causes for future naval conflicts will be found in the struggle for the partition or the exploitation of the great South American continent. The United States have not been blind to these possibilities, for some months ago their Census were instructed to furnish the fullest particulars for steamers for use in that part of the world, and a glance at an ethnographical atlas will demonstrate that there are excellent reasons for the careful consideration of the matter.

Not only is South America naturally one of the richest countries on the face of the globe, but it has also the most easily accessible interior. It is provided by nature with waterways of unparalleled extent. The Amazon can be traversed for 6,000 miles, the La Plata for 4,000, 1,000 miles to the Orinoco and 600 on the Magdalena are available for commerce, easily rendered up for steamers of considerable draught. Yet the bulk of the continent is undeveloped. In a country of such a nature accurate statistics are most difficult to arrive at, but about 5,000,000 is probably the total of inhabitants, and these are scattered about in isolated batches. Yet there are in all 64 million square miles in South America, while Java with its 50,000 square miles can easily support a population of 24,000,000. It has been calculated that the basin of the Amazon, when reduced to cultivation, could accommodate 300,000,000 persons, where now there is a square mile. South America is therefore a field for the expansion of the world for untold generations. It cannot be said that the continent has been swayed by exploration to be known, for four hundred years ago men knew all the main features of South American geography as they know them to-day. The reason for Europe's neglect lies in two facts, the corrupt and ephemeral nature of the South American Government and the existence of the Monroe Doctrine. The absence of security keeps away settlers and alien capitalists, as a consequence the misplaced riches of the continent rest virtually in the hands of a few.

America's states government only exists to exploit the governed. Up to within seven years ago there was not a single settled frontier in the continent. This led to continual war and disturbance. Yet behind this anarchical scene lay the certainty that the United States claimed the right to interfere if any European Power became desirous of protecting its own subjects or of acquiring authority there. In short a quarrel with a South American Republic was tantamount to a quarrel with the United States. That Power neither knew to do so, a hopelessly illogical position which cannot continue for ever. Before any became a conquering Power there was perhaps some shadow of justification for this attitude, now that they are themselves attacking and enslaving Eastern races the claim to speak on behalf of freedom against encroachment from without loses all logical basis. The occupation of Cuba has placed the United States in a position the strength of which no maritime Power with interests in South America can afford to ignore.

The Spanish rule on the continent, the pivot of German American expansion will, and is, therefore anything remarkable that the Kaiser should be steadily preparing for a conflict he may well deem inevitable. It cannot be ignored of the vigorous inquiry for coaling stations in all parts of the world now being carried on by the United States from the Azores to Yokohama. German interests in South America are already considerable. In Brazil, in the province of Rio Grande, there are a quarter of a million population. In the province of Santa Catharina there are 60,000—about 21 per cent. of the population. In the same Republic there are two towns at least where the German population is as much as 50 per cent. of the whole and there are six German settlements with populations ranging from 14,000 to 25,000, some of which have a percentage of 95 Germans and at the lowest percentage 80. Altogether there are about 400,000 Germans in South America, and in Chile the two settlers in Brazil alone, and in Valdivia have respectively a sixth and eighth percentage of German inhabitants. Even to-day then Germany has a very considerable interest in the good government of South America, and it must be remembered that her population is growing enormously in excess of the capacities of the Fatherland to maintain it. No absorption of German-speaking Austria or opening up of Asia Minor for trade can meet this demand for increased space, and South America remains both the richest and the freest field for though some is tropical, that part which lies between the 25th and 40th degrees of latitude, where the

largest German settlements are, approximates in climate to Northern Africa and Australia. Some such reasoning as this may well have presented itself to the Kaiser's mind, and we have good reasons for holding that it did. Our own country is not the real objective of his naval designs, and never has been, but we may find ourselves in a position of similar difficulty which may demand the pursuit of a common policy. At present it is well to remove misapprehensions and clear our mental vision for a careful consideration of the future. We English are never over-ready to consider problems which do not actually clamour for a solution, but our attitude in the event of a serious disagreement between Germany and the United States, on South American affairs, is worth reflection. If the Kaiser has urged us to consider it, we shall not be wise in ignoring his advice. Events in Europe, Asia and Africa may be driving us steadily and inevitably into the arms of Germany. Will it be good policy for the sake of the United States to irritate her by opposing her perfectly legitimate aims in the remaining quarter of the globe? An alliance with that Power to maintain the Monroe Doctrine would not only be ludicrously in opposition to our own interests, but would rightly arouse every other nation to a death struggle against a genuine Anglo-Saxon menace. There is not the slightest ground either in justice or expediency why we should incur the risk. The cavalier treatment of her would be protector by Venezuela and the resentment now being shown by the Central American republic at the ex-cha assumption by the Senate that an inter-oceanic canal concerns the United States alone, are also indications which no statesman can afford to ignore.—Saturday Review.

TRADE MARK.

WHISKIES.

IRISH.

SCOTCH.

AMERICAN.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

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H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"JAVA."  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 9th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

H. A. RITCHIE,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.  
THE Company's Steamship

"CHING WO."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 10th instant, at 10 A.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Co. within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PROMETHEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.; in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 31st inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 4th June will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns,



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED our Office to—  
Nos. 62 & 64, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
TANIGUCHI, KATO & CO.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1901. [1432]

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between us, the undersigned, under the Firm name of CARMICHAEL & BARLOW has been dissolved by Mutual Consent, as from the 1st day of June, 1901.

H. F. CARMICHAEL,  
B. J. BARLOW.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1901. [1433]

## BEKANNTMACHUNG.

## HANDELSREGISTER, KANTON.

DER dem Kaufmann MAX BORNKESSEL von der Ostasiatischen Handels-Gesellschaft ertheilte Prokura ist am 28. Mai, 1901, erloschen; an demselben Tage ist dem Kaufmann ALWIN GOEKE von der genannten Gesellschaft Prokura ertheilt worden.  
Kanton, den 4. Juni, 1901.  
[1431] KÄISERLICHES KONSULGERICHT.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on SATURDAY, the 8th June, 1901, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, 100, Queen's Road Central, a VERY FINE COLLECTION OF OLD AND RARE POSTAGE STAMPS, comprising—

MAKING, TRANSAVAL and ORANGE RIVER COLONIES, UNREDADED COVER, TRIANGULAR CAPE, ENGLISH PLATE NUMBERS, &c., &c., &c.  
Catalogues can be had on application, and Stamps are now on view.  
Terms:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1901. [1434]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction (under the Bill of Sale), FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on MONDAY, the 10th June, 1901, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 17, Des Voeux Road (above the Office of the P. & O. S. N. Co.),

SUNDRY OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising—

TEAKWOOD DESKS, OFFICE CHAIRS, LETTER BOXES, STATIONERY CASES, COUNTERS, ONE LARGE COPYING PRESS and STAND, BOOK RACKS &c., &c., &c.  
Also, ONE REMINGTON and One HAMMOND'S TYPEWRITERS and One Large IRON SAFE by Phillips & Sons, London; And A Quantity of COMMERCIAL CODES.  
Terms:—As Usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1901. [1435]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAITAN," Captain Rosch, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 7th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPELLE & CO., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1901. [1430]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.  
THE Company's Steamship "ANPING MARU," Captain S. Atsumi, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1901. [19]

STEAMSHIP "SYDNEY."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, ex s.s. "Guadalupe" and Bordeaux, ex s.s. "Verdun", in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, the 5th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 12th inst., or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1901. [2]

## FOR SALE.

ONE 6-inch TRANSIT THEODOLITE.  
Apply to—  
B. BROTHERTON HARKER,  
17, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1901. [1423]

A. LING & CO.,  
FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED GLASS & CROCKERY WARE  
Also FOCHOW LACQUERED WARE.  
FURNITURE ON HIRE.  
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1901. [115]

## AUCTION

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 6th June, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, 100, Queen's Road Central, a Consignment of AMERICAN FANCY LAMPS, GLOBES and SHADES, comprising of Marine, Napa, Lormo, X 86, X 87, Korla, B B 17, Kador, Kilwa, Jon, Iglo, Jono, X 110, Jono, Heron, Tola, Waldo, Arno, Belfor, Cos, Glenroy, Horgo, Rochester, &c., &c.  
Now on View.  
Terms:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1901. [1417]

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

## VACUUM OIL COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day TAKEN CHARGE of the Hongkong Branch of the Company.  
HARRY THOMAS,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1901. [1383]

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP in our Firm of Mr. HENRY CRAWFORD and Mr. JOHN McCALLUM expired on 31st March, 1901. Mr. ALFRED HOLLAND SKELTON, Mr. DUNCAN CLARK and Mr. FRANCIS CUMING WILFORD were admitted as PARTNERS on 1st April, 1901.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1901. [1422]

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

## HONGKONG DISTRICT.

FIRMS desirous of having their names recorded on the LIST OF CONTRACTORS who are invited to TENDER for the execution of WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING and ENGINEERING WORKS, are requested to make application by letter, addressed to the District Engineer, Headquarters Office.

War Department Works are divided into three classes, viz:—  
(a) Jobbing work, painting and repairs.  
(b) New buildings, or works, up to \$50,000 estimated value.  
(c) New buildings or works, of any magnitude above \$50,000 estimated value.

Contractors making application should state which one, or more, of these classes they desire to tender for, and must forward evidence of their capability of undertaking such contracts.  
R. LITTLEDALE, Major, R.E.,  
District Engineer in China.  
Royal Engineers' Office,  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1901. [1421]

## FOR SALE.

EUROPEAN HOUSES at LEIGHTON HILL ROAD, 80% of the Purchase Money can remain on Mortgage on Puntine System. A Person with a very small saving can purchase one of these.  
A. RUMJAHN,  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1901. [1377]

## BAILEY &amp; MURPHY.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,  
60 & 62, DES VOEUX ROAD.  
Telephone No. 187. Telegrams "Contract."  
W. S. BAILEY, M.E. M.E.C.E.  
E. O. MURPHY, W.S. M.E.C.E. M.E.C.E.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1901. [13]

## ON SALE.

THE POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA.  
A LECTURE  
BY ALEXANDER MICHIE.  
PRICE 25 CENTS CASH.  
On Sale at "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office and Local Newsagents.  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1901. [1072]

## NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby called for the ERECTION OF BRICK SHOPS at JESSELTON for the NORTH BORNEO GOVERNMENT, particulars of which may be seen at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [508]

R. J. REMEDIOS,  
FOREIGN and COLONIAL STAMP DEALER.  
No. 37, CAINE ROAD, HONGKONG.  
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval to any address on receipt of satisfactory references.  
Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.  
AGENTS WANTED.  
15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [1396]

A. ON & CO.,  
PHOTOGRAPHERS and PORTRAIT PAINTERS.  
All kinds of Oil Paintings and Photographic Enlargements.  
39A, TOP FLOOR, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Opposite to Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1901. [797]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.  
CALIBRE 7.63 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES, FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1900. [75]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND for the year 1900, at the rate of Seventy Cents per Share (or Seven per cent. on the Capital of the Company, making Twelve per cent. for the year) is PAYABLE at the Hongkong and SHANGHAI BANK, Hongkong, on and after this date the 23rd May, 1901, on Warrants to be obtained from the undersigned. Local Shareholders are requested to apply at the Company's Office for their Warrants.  
The Dividend is also payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, on presentation of Warrants there, on and after the same date.  
A. H. MANCELL,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1901. [1326]

CANTON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following—  
In the name of  
6 10 51—60 Anthony Babington, Esq.  
7 10 61—70 Do.  
8 10 71—80 Do.  
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## INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [184]

"L'UNION"  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.  
(Established 1828).

THE Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENT for the above Company, is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

Claims settled direct without reference to the Head Office.

A. R. MARTY, Agent.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1900. 2794

"L'URBAINE"  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.  
(Established 1835).

THE Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

P. LEMAIRE & CO.  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [439]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON  
FOUNDED 1710.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [130]

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

HOTZ, S. JACOB & CO.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [133]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1872. [29]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1899  
£11,400,000.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000 0 0  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000 0 0  
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0  
II. FUND... 2,712,500 13 7

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1900. [1872]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [32]

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA, INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL... £410,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

Wm. MEYERINK & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1900. 1:85

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1895. [131]

WANTED.

BY a YOUNG GENTLEMAN (now employed in a Large Mercantile Office) who has a Good Knowledge of Shipping and General Office Work, and is also a Stenographer, Position as OFFICE ASSISTANT here or Outports.

Address—  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1901. [1404]

WANTED by a BACHELOR, a FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK for July to September.

Apply, stating Rent, to—  
"PEAK,"  
Care of Office of this Paper.  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1901. [1390]

CANDIDATES for POLICE in NAVAL YARD REQUIRED. Must be of Good Character and British Birth, between 25 and 35 years of age.

Apply with Papers to—  
COMMANDER,  
H. M. Naval Yard,  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1901. [1106]

WANTED—A Well-qualified and Experienced CHINESE CLERK, able to Write and Translate Chinese into English and vice versa.

Apply—  
H. B.,  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1901. [1436]

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY

## BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
The only office in China having European taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

## BUILDERS

KANG ON,  
Contractor, 39, D'Aguiar Street. Local and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick and Granite.

Mechanics engaged, Estimates given

## CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &amp;c.

THE PHARMACY,  
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and Cigars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Aerated Waters, Dealers in "Photographic Requisites," Queen's Road.

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.  
Every Household Requisite. Depot for Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories; 17a, Queen's Road Central.

## JEWELLER

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40, Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo.

## PHOTOGRAPHERS

A FONG,  
The largest and most complete Studio in Hongkong. Established 1859. Views, Enlargements, Ivory Miniatures, Oil Paintings, &c., The House Street.

MEE CHEUNG,  
Ice House Street, Top Floor. Permanent Enlargements, Groups, Views, &c.; Development Works, Amateurs' Requisites.

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.  
Bromide and Cyan Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8a, Queen's Road Central.

## PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
Proofs read by Englishmen.

## STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Hardware, Engineer Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants, 144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND,  
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road. Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents for Shipowners' Commission ("Greyhound Brand") and Blundell, Spence & Co.'s Commission.

## TAILORS

R. HAUGHTON & CO.,  
Naval, Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road, Opposite Kuhn's Curio Store.

## TOBACCONISTS

D. S. DADY BURJOR, "Los Filipinos,"  
Importer of the Best Manila Cigars; 25, Pottinger Street.

## WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,  
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of Watches and Clocks by competent European experts, at moderate rates.

EYE-SIGHT.

MR. N. LAZARUS,  
Oculist-Optician, of London and Calcutta, may be consulted for SPECTACLES at 16, Queen's Road Central (R. HAUGHTON & CO.) (Nearly opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL).

Business Hours: ... 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A Great proportion of cataracts and diseases affecting those advancing in life occur to those having some deficiency in the construction of the eyes—the many years of "Eye Strain" ending in serious forms of disease. Glasses specially adapted in youth to those requiring them save and preserve the sight.

Constantly recurring headaches, spells of dimness when reading, weak eyes, the letters running together; any of these symptoms indicate a deficiency in the form of the eye requiring Glasses only to correct and cure.

Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTACLES only after testing the sight—  
ADVICE FREE. [77]

## LAUNCHES FOR SALE.

TWO are—Length, 62 feet over all; Breadth, 11 feet 6 inches; Depth, 6 feet 6 inches; Compound Surface Condensing Engine, 8 inches by 16 inches; Boiler, 6 by 7; Stroke, 12 inches; Working Pressure, 125 lbs.

ONE is—Length, 67 feet over all; Breadth, 12 feet 6 inches; Depth, 6 feet 6 inches; Compound Surface Condensing Engine, 9 inches by 18 inches; Boiler, 6 by 7; Working Pressure, 125 lbs.

The above Three Launches were built in Hongkong, October 1899, under the Supervision of Captain F. D. Goddard, Marine Surveyor.

Plans and Specifications of the same can be seen.

Please apply to—  
TUNG TAI & CO.,  
Engineers and Shipbuilders, &c.,  
23 Praya East, Wanchai.  
Hongkong, 15th April, 1901. [1621]

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

ARTIFICIAL FIRE-BALLS—ANOTHER INCANDESCENT LAMP—IMPROVED GLASS—HOUSES ON FOUNDATIONS OF SALT—THE WORLD'S DUST—DIET FOR MAN—THE HAIR IN ARSENICAL POISONING—A FIELD FOR THE LIVING—PICTURE CAMERIST—FRENCH POWER.

Global lighting on photographic films was produced by Prof. F. E. Nipher not long ago. The balls came from the cathode of a Holtz machine, and travelled slowly over the plate away from the source of the discharge, leaving a trail of metallic silver. He has now obtained larger balls on boards of pine or other wood. These balls are formed at the secondary spark gap of an induction coil, a direct current being used with a Ruhmkorff interrupter, and they travel in either direction, burning a deep track in the wood. The balls are started by touching the wood with pointed terminals, brought near together, the gap being then lengthened.

The novel form of incandescent lamp devised by C. H. Petersen, of Christiana, is claimed to yield a stronger light than the Nernst lamp, with about the same saving of electric current. The light-radiating material is a small rod—instead of a thread—that becomes a conductor only when heated, and around this is wound a thin metal wire of good conductivity. Rod and wire are connected with the current conductors by equalising resistors, which serve to heat the rod and increase the current resistance. The current is mostly taken up by the rod.

Recent products brought to the notice of French engineers by M. Leon Appert include glass-stone, glass strengthened by enclosed metallic network, opaline glass, and glass perforated to facilitate ventilation. The glass stone of M. Garchey is produced by cooling below fusion a glass rich in lime, then reheating to 1,200 deg. C., compressing in hydraulic presses, and annealing. The material is adapted for paving bricks and tiling, and the outside of buildings. It is unalterable, remarkably hard and durable, and much less fragile than ordinary glass.

A unique condition exists at Northwich, in Cheshire, England. The pumping of brine from the salt-beds under the town causes frequent subsidence, and to remedy this a special system of framing buildings has been adopted, so that when a house settles it can be raised on jackscrews and restored to its original position.

On the ice of Greenland, Nordenskiöld collected three different kinds of dust—one consisting of diatoms, the second of a siliceous and apparently felspathic sand, while the third (containing metallic iron, cobalt, nickel, cerium, silicon and phosphorus) was decided to be meteoric matter. The spectra of dust and soot from various sources have been lately studied by Prof. W. N. Hartley and Mr. Hugh Ramsay. In dust from the chimneys of factories and dwellings they find more lead-silver and copper than in other varieties, with considerable nickel and manganese, and an especially striking proportion of rubidium, gallium, indium and thallium. Lime, magnesium and the alkali metals seem to be the leading basic constituents of volcanic dust. Soot varies much in the proportions of the substances contained, but is distinguished from other dust of the heavens by its larger amount of lime, and it always contains nickel, manganese, silver and lead. Dust from the clouds has the greatest regularity of composition, apparently consisting of the same proportions of iron, nickel, calcium, copper, potassium and sodium, with much lead in sleet, snow and hail. Nickel in cloud dust is shown to be no positive evidence of meteoric origin, but the magnetic character, appearance and composition of some dust that fell 16th and 17th November, 1897, point strongly to a source beyond the earth.

Studying human food, Prof. F. Hueppe finds that the anthropol stock from which man was evolved lived on a mixed diet of nuts, fruit, eggs, small birds and insects. The struggle for existence compelled early man to become carnivorous, being a mammoth-hunter in glacial times; and at a later period—after the introduction of fire and cooking—overpopulation in the East forced upon him rice-eating. Cooking was necessary to vegetarianism, as man has neither the teeth nor the digestive apparatus of a herbivorous animal. A vegetarian diet, such as that of the Irish peasants, contains an excess of carbohydrates over albumen, and this can be safely borne only when burned up by hard bodily labour in the open air. As a mixed feeder, man attains his greatest longevity, and exceeds all other mammals in strength.

The slowness of the old process of tanning leather is due to the difficulty with which tannin penetrates the hide. By passing an electric current through the constantly-circulated bath, heavy leather is now tanned as effectively in six days as in twelve months by the old method.

When arsenic is being taken regularly—either medicinally or accidentally in drink or food—it appears that enough is absorbed by the hair to aid in the diagnosis of poisoning. A simple test is to treat the hair with an ammonia-copper solution, and then to examine it under a microscope—the hair-pith containing a small quantity of arsenic being unchanged under a half-inch objective but showing small green granules of copper arsenite under a sixth-inch objective. One authority believes that this test will become of importance in criminal trials. The amount of arsenic is often too small to be determined, but in the case of a patient using the poison as a medicine the hair was found to contain arsenic in the proportion of 0.3 to 10,000; and in a patient who had been using arsenical beer the hair showed as much as 1 part of arsenic in 10,000.

One of the most difficult subjects for the photographer has been the aurora borealis. Even the most brilliant displays have made no impression on the sensitive plate, and it was only after many trials that Herr Tromholt, in Norway, made the first successful attempt to be recorded, securing a picture after an exposure of 8.5 minutes. An account has just been given by Herr O. Basch of experiments begun some years ago in Lapland. The sensitiveness of the plates was increased by staining with erythrosine, and it was finally made possible to get good pictures in seven seconds. Next in order will be a series of instantaneous views reproducing on a screen the ever-changing forms of the aurora.

Water-powers are being actively developed by French engineers to reduce the importation of coal. In the French Alps forty-eight factories are now driven by the power of mountain streams transmitted electrically, about 250,000 horse-power being used. It is estimated that 3,000,000 horse-power at least is still running to waste in the streams of the Alps. Among the schemes in progress is one to convert the lower Rhone into a "gigantic hydraulic stairway" for the benefit of both manufactures and agriculture.

London's smoke-cloud is fed by an estimated daily waste of 6,000 tons of coal. Sir W. Richmond states that the cloud is distinguishable at Lockinge, 64 miles from London, and in its passage a distinct residuum is left upon the soil.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Linie)	THURSDAY	13th June.
SACHSEN	THURSDAY	27th June.
KLAUSCHOU (Hamburg-Amerika Linie)	THURSDAY	11th July.
BAYERN	THURSDAY	25th July.
STUTTGART	THURSDAY	8th August.
KONIG ALBERT	THURSDAY	22nd August.
PRINZ HEINRICH	THURSDAY	5th September.
PREUSSIN	THURSDAY	19th September.
HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Linie)	WEDNESDAY	2nd October.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	16th October.
KLAUSCHOU (Hamburg-Amerika Linie)	WEDNESDAY	30th October.
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY	13th November.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th day of June, 1901, at Noon, the Steamship "HAMBURG" of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Captain P. Magia, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on TUESDAY, the 11th June, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$250, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS &amp; CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1901.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
June 4, DAYTON, British str., 700, A. H. Bost. Shanghai 1st June. General.

June 4, MACHU, German str., 395, G. Wodrig. Bangkok 29th May, Rice and Teakwood—Melchers & Co.

June 5, TAIHAN, British str., 1,121, Stovell. Saigon 31st May, General—Bradley & Co.

June 5, SYDNEY, French str., 2,070, Aubert. Marseilles 4th May, and Saigon 2nd June. Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.

June 5, HAITAN, British str., 1,187, J. S. Borch. Fouchow, Amoy and Swatow 4th June. General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

June 5, WINDHRA, British steamer, 1,517, T. Solter. Shanghai 31st May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

June 5, CNA, British transport, 3,429, Collins. Calcutta 2nd May.

June 5, HONGKONG, French str., 862, Pannier. Haiphong and Hanoi 4th June, General—A. B. Marty.

June 5, DAIJIN MARU, Jap. str., 899, T. Ogata. Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 4th June, General—M. E. Kaisha.

June 5, FRANKS ABAGO, French cable str., 1,950, Mascart.

CLEARANCES.  
At the Harbour Master's Office.  
5th June.

ARRIVAL, British str., for Moji.  
Broad, Norwegian str., for Moji.

DEPARTURES.  
June 4, CANTHAGE, British hospital ship, for Calcutta.

June 4, NATUNA, German str., for Bangkok.

June 5, EMPRESS OF CHINA, British str., for Vancouver.

June 5, CHINGHO, British str., for Seattle.

June 5, PELAYO, British str., for Penang.

June 5, SENGUARI, British str., for Manila.

June 5, CHANGSHA, Amoy str., for Shanghai.

June 5, KALABUT, German str., for Bangkok.

June 5, LOONGHOON, German str., for Canton.

June 5, DAYBREAK, British str., for Canton.

June 5, DU H. J. KLABER, No. 1 str., for Canton.

June 5, SYDNEY, French str., for Shanghai.

VESSLS IN DOCK.  
ABERDEEN DOCK.—Universal, Maria Jansen.  
KOWLOON DOCK.—U.S.S. Bonington, Burnside, Adelaide, Union, Iris, Athenian, Juno, St. Enagh, Prometheus.

COLOMBO DOCK.—Coloates, Simongan, Manchen, Chingta.

SHIPPING REPORTS.  
The British steamer Taisan, from Saigon 31st May, had fine weather to within 100 miles of port, then strong westerly breeze.

The British steamer Haidan, from Fouchow, Amoy and Swatow 4th June, had fine and clear weather, though changeable, with rain; winds various.

The British steamer Wingang, from Shanghai 31st May, and Swatow 4th June, had fine weather throughout to Swatow; thence to port strong N.E. winds and thick hazy weather.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR YAP, SAIPAN, GUAM, PONAPE AND THE EASTERN CAROLINE ISLANDS.

THE Vessel "LOUISE J. KENNY" will be despatched for the above ports on or about 6th June.

For Freight, apply to B. J. BARLOW, Agent, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 4th June, 1901. [1320]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA. THE Company's Steamship

"PERLA." Captain Geo. Blaxland, will be despatched as above TO MORROW, (th 7th inst., at 5 p.m.)

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light and is supplied with a Refrigerating Chamber.

A Doctor is carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901. [1411]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA. THE Company's Steamship

"YUENSANG." Captain Relfe, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, is fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 4th June, 1901. [1420]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. THE Company's Steamship

"CHELYDRA." Captain Cox, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 4th June, 1901. [1418]

THE OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY. THE Company's Steamship

"DAIJIN MARU." Captain T. Ogata, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 9th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901. [17]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG. Having connection with Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all Mediterranean, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship "BORMIDA." Captain D. Costa, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, at Noon.

At Bombay the steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 30th May, 1901. [7]

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI { CHUSAN } About 7th { Freight or Passage. }  
                  { C. L. Daniel } June

LONDON, &c. { COROMANDEL } Noon, 8th { See Special Advertisement. }  
                  { F. W. Vibert, R.N.R. } June

MARSEILLES AND SOCOTRA { About 15th } Freight only.  
LONDON { T. Hide, R.N.R. } June

SHANGHAI AND SHANGHAI { About 18th } Freight or Passage.  
JAPAN { A. F. Street } June

LONDON { JAPAN } About 29th { Freight or Passage. }  
                  { C. C. Talbot, R.N.R. } June

For Further Particulars, apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

## OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SARNA	HAVRE & HAMBURG v. POOCHOW	On 6th June { Freight or Passage. }
Capt. Pletow	(Calling at Singapore)	
WITENBERG	HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	On 12th June { Freight. }
Capt. Hempel	(Calling at Singapore and Colombo)	
NURNBERG	HAVRE & HAMBURG	On 25th June { Freight. }
Capt. Mayer	(Calling at Singapore)	
SAMBIA	HAVRE & HAMBURG	On 25th July { Freight. }
Capt. Schmidt	(Calling at Singapore)	

For further particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, No. 1. [1051]



## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"GLAUCUS"	On 11th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"ALCINOUS"	On 14th June.
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"DARDANUS"	On 11th June.
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 25th June.
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 3rd July.
LIVERPOOL, Direct	"RHIPPU"	On 10th June.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY.	"CHANGSHA"	On 16th June.
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWN.	"CHANGSHA"	On 16th June.
SVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY.	"CHANGSHA"	On 16th June.
LAUNCESTON & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 16th June.

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

Captain T. W. Vibart, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, the 9th June, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &amp;c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transshipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to  
H. A. MITCHELL,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1901.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO  
NEW YORK

Via Port and Suez Canal.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"HILGLEN" 14th June

"LOWMEYER CASTLE" 30th June

"HEATHBURN" About 17th July.

"HUDSON" "

"JUPITER" "

"SATSUMA" "

Calling at MANILA.

For Freight and further information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1901. [878-1194-288]

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, to SOUTH AFRICA, MADRAS, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and Adriatic Ports)

THE Company's Steamship

"INDIA" will be despatched as above on SATURDAY the 15th inst.

For information as to Freight, apply to  
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1901.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &amp;c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE" will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &amp;c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1901. [1427]

## FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A II American ship

"L. SCHEPP" will load for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
CARLOWITZ & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901. [1414]

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## U. S. MAIL LINES.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

## VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"PERU"	TUESDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
"COPTIO"	THURSDAY, 27th June, at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING"	SATURDAY, 14th July, at Noon.
"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.
"CHINA"	TUESDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
"DORIC"	THURSDAY, 15th Aug., at Noon.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamship "PERU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 18th June, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamer, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER, and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of 44 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special Rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original port of embarkation.

Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from the United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call in Japan or China and re-embark at each port of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$10) gold or over, destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100 U.S. gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901.

GEO. ECKLEY,  
ACTING AGENT.COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS-POSTES FRANCAIS.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, ALGER.

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 17th June, 1901, at 1 p.m., the Company's Steamship "NATAL," Captain Bouis, with 4 Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the S. S. "Armand Behic," which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails leaving that port on the 29th instant direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 16th June. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1901.

## THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRANI" will be despatched for the above port on or about 25th June, 1901.

For Freight, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1901. [1273]

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLENGARRY" will be despatched for the above port on or about the 28th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
McGREGOR BROS. & GOW,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1901. [1331]

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLENARTNEY" will be despatched as above on or about the 20th June, 1901.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
McGREGOR BROS. & GOW,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1901. [1069]

## SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.'S NEW YORK LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ARABA" will be despatched for the above port on or about 1st August, 1901.

For Freight, apply to  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1901. [983]

## PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents for and in connection with

OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Operating the New First Class Steamships "INDRAVELLI," "INDRAPURA," "KNIGHT COMPANION,"

between HONGKONG and PORTLAND (OR.), calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship

"INDRAVELLI" will be despatched for Portland (Or.) on TUESDAY, the 18th June, 1901.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports.

For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to  
ALLAN CAMERON,  
General Agent,or to  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1901. [1288]

## HONGKONG STEAMERS.

Airlie, British steamer, 2,500, George, May 28.

Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co. Amara, British str., 1,556, Matlock, June 3.

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co. Auping Maru, Jap. str., 1,038, Atsumi, June 1.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Athenian, British str., 2,444, Movatt, April 8.

C. P. R. Co. Bornada, Italian str., 1,489, Domenico, June 4.

Carlowitz &amp; Co. Brenner, British str., 2,316, Watt, May 24.

Dewell &amp; Co., Limited. Brand, Newy. str., 1,320, Thorsen, June 1.

Chinese. Bariside, Amr. str., 1,400, Laflin, April 14.

U.S. Government. Changsha, British str., 1,463, Moore, June 4.

Butterfield &amp; Swire. Clelydra, British steamer, 1,567, Cox, June 4.

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co. Daijin Maru, Japanese str., 890, Ogata, June 5.

M. B. Kaisha. Elita Nossack, Ger. str., 1,161, Bruha, May 18.

East Asiatic Trading Co., Limited. Huit, British steamer, 1,183, Reach, June 5.

Donghai Japanik &amp; Co. Himsang, British steamer, 1,560, Lake, June 3.

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co. Hongkong, French str., 882, Pannier, June 5.

A. R. Marly. Kong Hong, German str., 862, Solmer, June 3.

Molchers &amp; Co. Kaga Maru, Jap. str., 3,901, Ekstrand, June 4.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Kanagawa Maru, Jap. str., 3,822, McKenzie, June 3.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Kwanglo, British str., 1,467, Lincoln, May 30.

Chinese. Kweiyang, British str., 1,062, Outerbridge, May 27.

Butterfield &amp; Swire. Machow, German str., 995, Wendig, June 4.

Molchers &amp; Co. Maria Joesa, Ger. str., 1,700, Hommet, May 30.

Jelsson &amp; Co. Mongkut, German str., 859, Muller, May 31.

Molchers &amp; Co. Manchou, German str., 4,691, Krebs, May 28.

Molchers &amp; Co. Nippon Maru, Jap. str., 3,437, Greene, May 31.

Toro Kisen Kaisha. Nuen Tang, German str., 1,341, Schonberg, May 31.

E. A. Trading Co., Limited. Perla, British str., 1,284, Buxland, June 3.

Shevan, Tomes &amp; Co. Phra C. Khao, Brit. str., 1,011, Morris, June 2.

Molchers &amp; Co. Sarnia, German str., 2,652, Pastow, May 31.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie. Simongan, Dutch str., 1,818, Sandman, April 18.

Chinese. Sullberg, German str., 782, Jessen, June 2.

Siemssen &amp; Co. Taishan, British str., 1,122, Stovall, June 5.

Dixley &amp; Co. Titania, German str., 1,258, Kratzfeldt, May 27.

Jensen &amp; Co. Tosa Maru, Jap. str., 3,610, Parsons, June 3.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Tsinan, German str., 1,002, Sanders, May 27.

Arnhold, Karlberg &amp; Co. Universal, Norw. str., 1,635, Egenes, May 27.

Order. Wingsang, British str., 1,517, Sellar, June 5.

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co. Wongkoi, German str., 1,108, Baller, May 29.

Butterfield &amp; Swire. Yuensang, British str., 1,128, Rolfe, June 4.

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co. SAILING VESSELS.

Celest Durrill, British ship, 1,764, Jeffy, May 29.

Erie J. Bay, Amr. bark, 938, Kater, May 24.

Sander, Wieler &amp; Co. Louis J. Kenny, Amr. schr., 155, Olsen, Mar. 30.

Master. M. de Villars, French bark, 1,171, Rional, May 31.

E. A. Trading Co., Limited. Sardin, American sch., 240, Havner, May 31.

Order. Sea Witch, Amr. ship, 1,172, Howes, Feb. 21.

Master. Sussex, British bark, 1,212, Guthrie, May 17.

Master. Vale of Doon, British bk., 717, Petersen, May 28.

Sander, Wieler &amp; Co.

## HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alority, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Comdr. C. G. F. M. Cradock, at Taku.

Algeria, sloop, 1,050 tons, 6 guns, 1,100 h.p., Comdr. E. D. Hunt, at Hongkong.

Aradusa, cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns, 5,000 h.p., Captain J. Sturtin, Woosung.

Argonaut, battleship, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, Capt. G. H. Cherry, R.N., at Chinkiang.

Astraea, cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns, 9,000 h.p., Captain G. J. Baker, at Shanghai.

Amora, cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 8,500 h.p., Capt. E. H. Bayly, C.B., at Woosung.

Barleir, battleship, 10,500 tons, 14 guns, 13,000 h.p., Capt. G. J. S. Warrender, at Weihaiwei.

Blenheim, 1st class cruiser, 9,000 tons, 12 guns, 21,411 h.p., Capt. F. H. Henderson, C.M.G., at Woosung.

Bonaventure, cruiser, 4,360 tons, 18 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. J. C. Sawle, at Hongkong.

Brabant, gunboat, 710 tons, 6 guns, 1,300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. Leake, at Wuhu.

Brisk, cruiser, 6 guns, 5,600 h.p., Comdr. Sir B. R. S. Wrey, Bart., at Hankow.

Britonart, gunboat, 710 tons, 6 guns, 1,300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Baird, at Weihaiwei.

Centurion, battleship, 10,500 tons, 14 guns, 13,000 h.p., Capt. J. B. Jellicoe, C.B., at Taku.

Dagline, sloop, 1,140 tons, 8 guns, 2,000 h.p., Comdr. Wm. C. Pakenham, at Hongkong.

Dido, cruiser, 2nd class, 5,600 tons, 11 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. P. F. Tilard, at Woosung.

Edinburgh, cruiser, 7,350 tons, 12 guns, 10,000 h.p., Captain A. W. Paget, C.M.G., at Hongkong.

Esk, gunboat, 383 tons, 3 guns, 200 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Blunt, at Shanghai.

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 380 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong.

## Firebrand, gunboat, 455 tons, 4 guns, 360 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Bosty Pownall, at Canton.

Gloria, battleship, 12,850 tons, Captain Frederick S. Ingels, at Yokohama.

Gollath, battleship, 12,500 tons, 16 guns, 13,500 h.p., Capt. Lewis E. Wint, at Nanking.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 250 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Hardy, at Shanghai.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 250 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong.

Hermione, cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. R. S. D. Cunningham, at Hongkong.

Humber, storeship, 1,640 tons, Comdr. H. J. Davison, at Hongkong.

Isis, cruiser, 2nd class, 3,550 tons, 11 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. Charles J. Windham, at Shanghai.

Jauns, torpedo-boat destroyer, in reserve, at Hongkong.

Kinsha, river gunboat, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Powell, on Yangtze.

Lizard, gunboat, 715 tons, 6 guns, 1,000 h.p., Lieut. John C. Watson, at Amoy.

Ocean, battleship, Hon. A. G. Curzon Howe, at Weihaiwei.

Orlando, cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 8,500 h.p., Capt. J. H. T. Burke, C.B., at Woosung.

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Mansel, at Weihaiwei.



